

INFORMATION

MAR 28 1952

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

7442-20476

REF ID: A6520

1. It is requested that Tykhola LEMED be approved by you for permanent residence in the United States under Section 6 of the CIA Act of 1949. At the present time, subject and his wife and child are in the United States, having been admitted as Displaced Persons in 1949.

2. At the time of his entry, subject had assumed a new identity for security reasons with the acquiescence of this Agency, which had been in contact with him for operational purposes. The necessity for exercise of this authority under Section 6 is occasioned by the fact that LEMED was implicated in the assassination of the Polish Minister of the Interior in 1934 and was subsequently sentenced to prison. In view of this fact, the Immigration and Naturalization Service would not guarantee his re-entering the country once he departs to perform operational services for CIA. Therefore, prior to his going abroad, it must be established that authority will exist for his return to the country, which will require use of Section 6.

3. At the present time, CIA urgently needs the services of LEMED on missions which will require him to travel to Western Europe and possibly other countries in order to continue his working with the Ukrainian emigration to assist in arranging our Ukrainian operations into the Soviet Union. See attachment A for a more detailed statement of the justification.

4. Attachment B is a complete background and biographical statement concerning LEMED. It will be noted that LEMED's wife and daughter have permanent residence in the United States and that it would be unnecessary to process them under Section 6.

Attachment:  
Attachment A  
Attachment B  
26 March 1952

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ATTACHMENT B	RECORDED
SECRET	SEARCHED
ATTACHMENT C	INDEXED
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## SECURITY INFORMATION

**SECRET**Attachment 2

1. In its operational point of view, it is informative that LIPED be allowed occasionally to leave and return to the United States without any investigation or other incident which would attract undue attention to his activities. Subject is the authorized Foreign Minister of the Ukrainian Supreme Council of Liberation (USSL), an underground organization in the Ukraine opposed to the Soviet regime. Although the USSL permits multi-party political groupings, it is, at present, upheld by the only existing political complex, the organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN); as its military arm the UHVR has the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UIA), composed of elements within the Ukraine opposed to the Soviet regime. LIPED has been one of the foremost members of the OUN since its formation in 1929 and he has been instrumental in the formation of both the UHVR and the UIA. Therefore, he is well known personally and by reputation among the leaders of the resistance within the Ukraine and the Ukrainian emigre circles in Western Europe and the United States. Because of his unique position in anti-Soviet affairs, LIPED has been of inestimable value to this Agency in its operations into the Soviet Union. Up to the present time, all operations conducted by this Agency into Eastern Ukraine have utilized agents supplied by the Foreign Representation of the UHVA (FPUHVR). Other leading FPUHVR members have insisted that LIPED be included in all important operational policy decisions. His suggestions and judgment on various technical aspects of past operations have enabled us to avoid errors which would otherwise have been inevitable and extremely costly. Subject has an extensive knowledge of past and present operations and, because of his influence within ZUVR, would probably continue to be informed of future plans even if all contacts ceased between him and CIA. It is conceivable that our source of supply of Agent candidates would be reduced or even eliminated, and our relations with the existing underground strained, should LIPED decide that American Intelligence is "too sincerely concerned with the Ukrainian problem" as indicated by his willingness to clear his name with the Immigration and Naturalization Service. It is, therefore, essential that LIPED be granted complete freedom of movement.

2. LIPED has been in operational contact with CIA since 1948. In October 1949 he entered the United States as a DP under an assumed name, a fact known to CIA. Since that time, the Immigration and Naturalization Service has learned that LIPED had been involved in the assassination of PAVLOVSKI, Police Minister of the Interior in 1944, and allegations that Subject was responsible for acts of terrorism between 1941 and 1945 have been made to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Because of this

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fact and these allegations, the latter service has expressed a desire to conduct a further investigation of LSSD with a view to Martin. At the request of U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service has temporarily suspended further investigation of subject's eligibility to deportation. However, should subject leave the country on a "boomerang" permit (which Immigration and Naturalization Service is willing to grant him), Immigration and Naturalization Service has stated that his eligibility for readmission would have to be inquiries into if he sought to return, with the very strong probability that he could be excluded under the immigration laws.

3. There is serious question as to LSSD's complicity in the terroristic acts of which he has been accused. It should be noted that these accusations have come from political opponents and persons, some of whom are suspected of pro-Soviet orientations. That LSSD was convicted of complicity in the assassination of PRIMACKI is a fact, but it should be borne in mind that both the assassination and trial were purely political in nature. The Ukrainian minority in Poland, although it had been promised semi-autonomy under the Treaty of Versailles, suffered repressions under the regime of PIŁSUDSKI and his Colonels. PRIMACKI, as Minister of the Interior, was the symbol of this repression and discrimination and for that reason was assassinated. The trial itself was blown-up out of all proportion and became a political arena rather than a court of law. Following the assassination, and to a large degree as a result of it, the treatment of Ukrainian and other minorities by the Polish government underwent a complete turnaround and in some respects the minorities were better treated than the Poles themselves.

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REF ID: A

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

Mihail Mykola Skrypnyk Underworld

The name of Mihail M. Skrypnyk first came into prominence in autumn 1934, when he, as a Ukrainian political refugee, was arrested by the Nazi police in a North Sea port town in Germany and extradited to the Polish police in connection with the assassination of Col. Bronislaw FEDOROWSKI, Minister of Interior of Poland. After a trial that lasted several weeks, LEFTI, together with Stepan BUDERIA and Mihail KLYMKOVYCH, was convicted of planning the assassination, and was sentenced to death, while more than a dozen other Ukrainian nationalist leaders received long-term prison sentences. All three men appealed to a higher court, which appeal resulted in a new trial and a new sentence of death for the three men. Eventually, the sentences were commuted to life imprisonment. With the invasion of Poland by Nazi Germany in September 1939, LEFTI, along with hundreds of Ukrainian nationalist political prisoners who were kept in Polish prisons near the German border, barely escaped with his life, while many other prisoners, members of the OUN (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists) and the UDO (Ukrainian Military Organization) were shot to death by the Nazis.

The Background of His Arrest

According to one version of the story, LEFTI's arrest occurred as follows:

In 1933 the Czech police made a search of the Prague quarters of Ondrej STANKOVICH, one of the leading members of the Supreme Council of the OUN and a trusted assistant of Col. Stepan KONOVALOV, head of the OUN and UDO, who subsequently resided in Ceske Budejovice. Up to this time, the Ukrainian revolutionary organizations, such as the OUN and the UDO, conducted violent campaigns of underground revolutionary activities mainly against Poland and Soviet Russia, the two countries which occupied the principal parts of the Ukrainian ethnographic territory. Russia, which occupied Ukrainian parts of Belarus and Ukraine, was also a target, but in a lesser degree than the first two countries. When the OUN began its organizational network in the early thirties in Carpatho-Ukraine, the Czech police began enlisting or arresting prominent Ukrainian nationalist leaders who, up to this time, had had a virtual haven, if not support, from the Czechoslovak government.

It was in this way that the Czech police found very important documents and files pertaining to the Ukrainian nationalist organizations in Poland. Although STANKOVICH was released, his "secretary" (now in Soviet nationalist service as the "agent archive") was turned over to the British police as a gesture of good-neighbor policy.

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or perhaps to expose the Polish movement of Col. M. who was openly leaning towards the alliance with Hitler and Mussolini.

The "Soviet archive" was able to uncover hundreds of names of prominent Ukrainian national leaders, their code names, addresses, and plans. As a result of this finding, the Polish police arrested hundreds of Ukrainian leaders, among them UNR and UNEP. Their participation in the assassination of Minister PIAUCHI was not proved (the actual assassin, but TWO, left Warsaw in broad daylight, fled through Czechoslovakia and Italy and went to South America, where he is supposed to be living at present).

While LUDWIK was in the Polish prison, Col. STANISZEWSKI was killed by a time bomb planted in his trench coat by a Soviet (GPU) agent by the name of KALITIN in Rotterdam, Holland, on May 26, 1936. The latter came from Soviet Ukraine as a liaison man of the Ukrainian underground in Soviet Ukraine. Col. KALITIN placed as head of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists was taken over by Col. Andrew ZLAVITZ, former officer of the Ukrainian army and a close friend and collaborator of Col. KONOVALOV.

The extradition of LUDWIK by the Nazis to the Polish police created a deep rift among the top leadership of the UNR, both in Poland and in Western Europe. While those who actually conducted underground activities against Poland, like LYUBOV who played a very important part in the movement since 1929, were preparing for a continued revolutionary fight against Poland, the other nationalists, especially those residing in Germany, Italy, France and Switzerland, were for a more conciliatory policy towards Germany, which undoubtedly was due to German pressure after the conclusion of the German-Polish non-aggression pact in 1934.

SECTION II

Upon his release from the Polish prison (LUDWIK claims that the Poles were ready to shoot him but were dispersed by the appearance of Germans who even gave him the opportunity to escape), LUDWIK plunged into oppositional life, and together with B. YEROSHINSKI formed a powerful opposition against Col. STANISZEWSKI and STANISZEWSKI as the top leadership of the GPU. It has been said that LUDWIK intended that YEROSHINSKY be put on trial for his criminal handling of GPU organizational activities and that LUDWIK even charged him with actually betraying hundreds of members of the GPU. There is very little known about LUDWIK's activity during 1940. All, that is, up to the date of the German invasion of the Soviet Union. Some say that he was training a school of Ukrainian police officers, under German supervision, in the towns of Kyivets and Lutsk, etc. In the same time, attempts were made to reorganize the GPU functions (Col. ZLAVITZ and that of KONOVALOV-LUDWIK) but to no avail.

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In June 30, 1941, when the German troops entered Western Ukraine, a "Right-UNR" faction seized the opportunity and proclaimed the Ukrainian independent state. The "rightists" were very favorably disposed towards the Ukrainian Nazis, and even organized one or two Ukrainian legions (one of them was called "Nightwings").

But the Germans soon saw that they were not well... for days after the proclamation of the so-called state of UNR (at which celebration German military authorities were an official part), the arrest of the Ukrainian nationalists by the Gestapo began. BANDER was arrested and sent to a Nazi concentration camp in Sachsenhausen where he remained until the American armies released him. UNR succeeded in escaping the Gestapo dragnet, despite an order of the Gestapo to get him "dead or alive" issued as early as October 1, 1941.

BANDER spent the entire war period in Ukraine, organizing the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) which fought with equal zeal and determination against both the Nazis and the Bolsheviks. Some Ukrainian sources, particularly the Socialists and those which are from the FEUDURA army, charged that BANDER was ruthless as an underground leader and is responsible for the execution of several nationalist leaders from the UNR group. Specifically, his group is charged with the assassination in Dzyarzhin, near Kiev, of Colonel SEMEN KEDRYK and Mykola SIBRENSKY, prominent ideologists of the UNR; of Col. Leon SOKHNO and Taraslav BAKALOVICH in Lviv, and others. UNR disclaims, totally, having anything to do with these assassinations. He says that SEMEN KEDRYK and SIBRENSKY were assassinated by a Soviet agent by the name of VIKI, and this fact, he says, was confirmed by a Soviet radio announcer from Kiev in 1946. He also says that both Col. SOKHNO and BAKALOVICH were murdered by the Gestapo, and not by the Soviets. While fighting against the Nazis and the Bolsheviks, the UPA under the BANDERA-BEDOV leadership, was also fighting against the UNR group, at vice-versa. The story goes that the Nazis were using both these groups, through their agents, to combat each other so as to weaken any consolidated opposition they might form against them.

In 1943, the BANDERA-BEDOV group extended its control on the UPA; in the fall of the same year they called a "First Conference of the Non-Soviet Peoples", which step precipitated the formation of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN). In 1944 the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council (SUP - Ukrainska Nalova Vyshcha Rada) was established, as a supreme representative body of the Ukrainian underground resistance movement.

It is known that BANDER was already in Germany in 1945 with a group of 8 or 10 people, known as the Foreign Representation of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council.

The inter-party struggle between the BANDERA and the UNR groups did not subside in the DP camps of Germany, Austria and Italy. Attempts were made to reconcile them, but with no practical result. In 1946, the Ukrainian National Council (UNA) was organized, in which both groups of

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the UNR participated. After a year or so the UNR - a fraction withdrew its participation from the UNR, claiming that the majority of it is dominated by the communists and former communists.

In 1946 the UNR - a group split as well. It appears that the Ukrainian Supreme Council of Liberation in the Ukraine under the Soviets bears a major influence of the Ukrainian people, eliminating the "Prather Influence" of the UNR group. This ideological difference caused a basic rift between UNRUD and UNRD. UNRD's group, made up of former members of the organization of Ukrainian Nationalists now in the emigration, is called the Foreign Section of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (ZONAN), and is purely a political party complex, whereas UNRD is the authorized Foreign minister of the Ukrainian Supreme Council of Liberation. CIA has been cooperating with the Foreign Representation of the UNVR (ZPUNVR), in which UNRD is also a dignitary. Recently, BANDURA, leader of the ZHOMA, has accepted the democratic principles set up by the UNVR and has expressed a desire to meet with UNRD to discuss unification. Since UNRD's re-entry into the United States could not be guaranteed by I & RS it was impossible to send him for those discussions and therefore unification of the two groups has fallen through for the present.

According to very recent information, a split in the ZHOMA itself is in the offing. It is conceivable that the pro-American opposition within the ZHOMA will side completely with ZPUNVR, thus coming under UNRD's direct control. If, however, UNRD does not have free movement, he will not be able to enter into discussions with these elements and it will then be realized that he is not in good graces with the United States government. Under these circumstances it is probable that the reservoir of ZHOMA agents-personnel would not become available to CIA. It is absolutely essential, therefore, that UNRD be on-the-spot in order to take advantage of political developments since, if his mission were successful, the United States would gain first position in the utilization of Ukrainian assets in the emigration as well as in Ukraine.

As a person, UNRD is intelligent, shrewd and wellborn. He speaks very little, but knows a great deal about the Ukrainian underground warfare, the organization of the Soviet state, particularly of the KGB, the Soviet army, the administrative apparatus, etc.

UNRD, his wife and daughter came to the United States as displaced persons under the provisions of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. They arrived on the SS Com. Home on October 4, 1949 at the Port of New York under the names of Romeo TURAK, Olga TURAK and Zoryana TURAK, IRO Nominal Roll Nos. 783, 789 and 790 respectively. It is known that he now has his first papers under his legal name, and resides with his family at 334 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Physical Description:

Age - 42	Posture - erect
Apparent age - 48	Weight - about 120 lbs.
Height - 5 ft. 8 in.	Tooth - some false
Eyes - blue	Hair - dark blond
Face-shape - small, angular	Scars - none
Complexion - pale	Build - slight, emaciated
Sex - male	
General appearance - gaunt, intent, nervous, underfed	
Prominent features - penetrating eyes, pointed chin and jaw, narrow shoulders, two-thirds bald head.	

Disfigurements - none

Personal habits - heavy smoker of cigarettes.

Any traits which distinguish from others having same general description:  
Cheeks wrinkle when smiles. Emaciated figure makes subject look like a typical former concentration camp inmate.

Education: PhD in philosophy.

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